

# La Follette's Man Leading In Wisconsin

Returns of 35 of 71 Counties Show Thompson Ahead in Senatorial Primary But Republican Race Is Very Close

## Joseph E. Davies Wins Democratic Nomination by Great Majority

MILWAUKEE, March 19.—Returns received up to midnight from the Senatorial primary election in Wisconsin today failed to change materially the positions of candidates on the face of the state's seventy-one counties. James Thompson, La Follette candidate, was leading in 35 of the 71 counties, while Joseph E. Davies, a strong advocate of President Wilson's war aims, was ahead in 36 counties for the Republican nomination.

The nomination on the Democratic ticket of Joseph E. Davies, former Federal Trade Commissioner, over Dr. Charles McCarthy, by an overwhelming majority seemed assured. Both are strong supporters of President Wilson's war aims.

Small Vote for Berger  
Former Representative Victor Berger, who is now under indictment for alleged violation of the espionage act, as the supposed Socialist candidate polled only a small vote, returns indicated that he was far from being a serious contender for the nomination.

Germans Aid Thompson.  
Washington County, settled by Germans, is ordinarily closely contested between Democrats and Republicans. The county disregarded these party lines today and Lenroot was swamped. The vote for Berger was 534, as compared with 5,000 for Thompson.

Berger is polling a light vote, but this is no indication that he will not be in the running in the election itself. The reported trade between the La Follette and Socialist forces goes through this deal was that the Socialists in case Thompson was defeated in the primary vote to support Charles C. Brown.

The nation doubts Wisconsin, not because of the acts of any one of her public men, but because of the acts of many of her public men, said a statement. "It is a doubt that can be removed by clear, unequivocal expression of the loyal sentiment of Wisconsin registered at the polls. It can be removed by nothing else."

Condemns Allies' Plots in State  
"Allies' forces, sometimes hidden, often bold, are inducing in their open, have been at work in Wisconsin for many years seeking to weaken and undermine the Americanism of her people. They have been well organized, and in a systematic manner they have striven to achieve their purposes. They have gained and wielded large powers. This is the reason why so many public men of this state have failed in their duty to America during the last three years and longer. They have bowed to alien power. They have been hesitant and cowardly. They are in Wisconsin and they are to face another duty. That duty is to fight and crush the foe within. We must grasp the fact that the forces which made Russia helpless as a shorn raven and made Germany a shorn raven are at work here in Wisconsin, and they are at work in the United States. At the present time, with the country at war, they are more active, more aggressive, more determined, more determined than ever before. If they succeed, they will not only ruin this country, but they will ruin the world."

Democrats Expect Wilson Will Support Davies  
WASHINGTON, March 19.—Indications tonight that Joseph E. Davies had won the Democratic nomination for United States Senator from Wisconsin brought an announcement from the President that he would throw his personal support behind Mr. Davies. Legality to the government's war aims, the committee announced, would be the issue in the campaign.

## Turks Announce Capture Of Towns East of Erzerum

LONDON, March 19.—A Turkish official communication dated Sunday says: "We have occupied Kopri-Koi and Tuzluca, respectively east and north of Erzerum (Turkish Armenia)."

## A Thirst for Thrift

He slapped his quarter down on the booth top. "Gimme a whiskey!" Mrs. H. S. Collins, in charge of the war savings booth in the United Cigar Store in the Flatiron Building, ripped off one thrift stamp from a sheet, handed it to him and slipped a quarter into the money drawer. "Gimme another!" And down came another twenty-five-cent piece. "You see, it's this way," the man explained, as he pasted his stamps on an almost filled thrift card. "Every time I feel like having a drink, and that's mighty often, I hustle in here and buy a stamp instead, and then I always buy a second one for having had the will power to buy the first one instead of a drink. See? So long; I'll be in again soon."

## Teacher Loves Germany, Faces Loss of Place

Miss Pignol Said to Have Admitted Pro-Prussian Sentiments

Dismissal from the city's service is the probable penalty Miss Gertrude A. M. Pignol, an instructor in German at the Manual Training High School, of Brooklyn, will pay for her pro-Prussian attitude when the Board of Education acts on her case the latter part of this week. Protests against her pacific and pro-German sentiments have been made to the Board of Education by Dr. Horace M. Snyder, principal of the school, and many of the instructors and pupils. Following a rigid investigation, the case was turned over to Gustave Straubmuller, acting City School Superintendent.

Other Teachers Against Her  
"Miss Pignol is not the person to teach the kind of patriotism we believe in," continued Dr. Snyder, "the attitude of the other teachers is very pronounced against her. Three months ago I gave Miss Pignol a leave of absence, with the hope that her attitude would change. She returned to the school last Friday morning, but her views were the same as ever. She was not at school yesterday or today; she has not been suspended—that is for the Board of Education to do."

"Miss Pignol has taught at my school for a number of years. She is a very good instructor and an honest and truthful woman, but we cannot tolerate her German-loving attitude."

Miss Pignol is a middle-aged woman. She was born in Berlin, but has lived for a long time in the United States. Secret Service agents questioned her as to her pro-German activities. While they are convinced that she is pro-German, they were satisfied that she is not connected with any anti-American activities.

Miss Pignol could not be found at her home, 49 South Portland Avenue, Brooklyn, last night. It was explained that she was visiting friends and would not be home until this morning.

"A clear case of divided allegiance," said Dr. John S. Tildesley, assistant superintendent of high schools of New York City. "While professing love for America Miss Pignol is decidedly pro-German. We questioned her carefully yesterday, and her statements were of such a nature as to convince us that she is German in many of her views, and not the person to teach true American patriotism. She freely admitted that she did not think America should be at war with Germany."

In a statement to an afternoon paper Miss Pignol is quoted as saying that her attitude is as pro-American as it is pro-German. She declares, according to her statement, that she finds it difficult to defend both countries, and does not consider that her love for Germany is treason to the United States. She declared that she told Secret Service men who asked her if she was interfering with the prosecution of the war by the United States, that such behavior on her part would be indecent.

Miss Pignol in her statement admitted that she had said the United States is not a democracy. She said that Americans have been denied the rights provided by the Constitution, and that there is no free opinion, speech or press. She declared that she believes in a war of real defense, but did not buy Liberty bonds or thrift stamps before, if they could not do so conscientiously.

## France to Get Band of Spies Trapped Here

Mme. Storch, Baron De Beville and Mrs. Nix Facing Deportation

Mme. Despina Davidovitch Storch, the accomplished leader of a German spy band in the United States, and her associates were yesterday ordered deported to France after Charles F. De Woody, local head of the bureau of investigation of the Department of Justice, received from Washington Presidential warrants calling for their delivery to the French authorities.

Mme. Storch, Baron Henri de Beville and Mrs. Nix are being held in custody.

## HOLLAND CLAIMS THAT THE ALLIES HAVE PUT HER IN A VERY EMBARRASSING POSITION



And Mrs. Nix, the woman of German birth who worked with the hands, were removed to Ellis Island, while Count Robert de Clairmont, the other member of the quartet, was closely guarded in his apartment at 44 West Fifty-eighth Street, where he is ill.

More Arrests Expected  
More arrests are looked for by the Federal officials in the Hindu plot to free India, which was revealed by the arrest on Monday of Saileranda Nath Ghose, a Hindu, and Agnes Smerley, his American girl companion, who were the leading spirits in the proposed uprising. The Federal authorities yesterday made further search of the papers found in the Hindu's shop at 156 Waverly Place. These papers gave detailed information as to the plans of the plotters.

Additional light was thrown on the angling and romantic career of Mme. Storch yesterday, when government agents told of the great difficulty encountered in their examination of the woman and her subsequent arrest.

She is a thorough business woman and kept accurate accounts of all her expenditures made by her since the beginning of the European war. Nothing was left out of this list which was evidently prepared for submission to agencies interested in every detail. It was estimated by Charles De Woody that she has spent in the neighborhood

## Assembly Kills Referendum On Dry Issue

Prohibitionists Give Up Hope of Passing the Resolution

Senate May Act on Measure To-day

Hot Debate Marks Action in Lower House; Drys to Fight On

[Staff Correspondence]  
ALBANY, March 19.—Realizing that they had no chance of persuading the Assembly to defeat a referendum on the Federal bone dry amendment and substitute the original Hill-McNab resolution ratifying the amendment, the drys to-day, under the leadership of Senator William H. Hill, of Broome, and Walter S. McNab, of Schenectady, had the lower house postpone action indefinitely on the referendum. The Assembly gladly voted to relieve itself of the responsibility by a vote of 110 to 35.

"This was the only action to take," said Senator Hill to The Tribune correspondent. "We could not put our ratification in the Assembly to-day, but there may be a chance a little later. Our plan is to try to report out to-

## Wilson Calls Meeting of His 'War Cabinet'

First Step in Coordinating Industry To Be Taken To-day

Central Agency Is Sorely Needed

President May Plan Body Like That Urged in the Senate

By C. W. Gilbert  
WASHINGTON, March 19.—President Wilson has called a conference to-morrow at the White House of all the heads of the various boards and commissions which have to do with the industrial side of the war.

Those who will take part will be B. M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board; W. G. McAdoo, Director of Transportation; E. M. Hurley, chairman of the Shipping Board; Herbert Hoover, Food Administrator; Dr. H. A. Garfield, Fuel Administrator; and Vance McCormick, chairman of the War Trade Board.

Such a conference, if held regularly, would be able to survey the whole field

of production and shipment of war materials, and would be able to adjust one to the other, so that we should not have the situation which exists now of materials piling up that cannot be shipped, or of the production of essentials held up for want of fuel or of some raw material needed from abroad for which no means of transportation exists.

No one pretends to know whether the conference is to be a regular part of the war machinery or whether it is called only for to-morrow. But it is clear that the President is trying to provide organizations to do the things for which the Senate Military Affairs Committee said a munitions ministry and a war cabinet would have to be created.

How Scheme Would Work  
If the assault were to be made in Flanders the French or Belgian reserves could take over trenches now held by the British, except on the sector of operations. British troops thus released would be available for purposes of attack with their comrades in that sector.

This suggests that a similar practice might be adopted for obtaining an army of attack on any front.

War Industries Board  
A Munitions Ministry  
The reorganized War Industries Board, when the President gives it power, will undoubtedly be in substance a munitions ministry. Probably it will be entirely satisfactory to the Senators who were insisting upon the creation of a munitions ministry. They will not care what it is called so long as it can do the things which, in their opinion, no one is doing now.

The conference may contain the germ of the organization he means to call

# Allies Plan Decisive Blow With Massed Reserve Force; U. S. Guns Drive Foe Back

War Council Devises a New Method of Offensive

Attack by Teutons Is Not Expected

Italian Front May Be the Scene of Entente Operations

[By The Associated Press]  
WASHINGTON, March 19.—The key to the 1918 riddle of the Western battle front is in the hands of the Supreme War Council at Versailles.

Decision as to the time and place of a major offensive by the Allies rests with that body. It also directly controls, officers here believe, a new weapon forged during the winter with which to make effective its plans of grand strategy. That weapon is believed to lie in a pooling of the army reserves of all the Allies' armies, permitting overwhelming concentrations at selected points of attack.

American observers now are convinced the German high command plans a defensive campaign and that the long talked of drive on Paris or the Channel ports has been abandoned. The initiative, according to this view, rests with the Allied and American forces. Communiqués are being scanned closely for the first indication of any offensive operations mapped out at Versailles.

Controls Great Force  
The Supreme Council was created under the urgent insistence of President Wilson for aggressive action the year, based on coordinated plans and under the direction of a single agency. The exact scope of the council's authority has never been disclosed. It was said both by Premier Lloyd George and by Lord Curzon, however, in explaining the status of the British Imperial General Staff and the commander in the field, Sir Douglas Haig, that certain British forces had been assigned to the council's control.

Decision by the War Council, officers here believe, as to the field where these and similar forces from other armies are to be concentrated will show where Allied blows at the German defenses are designed to fall. If there is to be no German drive, as the War Department predicted yesterday in its weekly war review, the council will not be forced to hold its reserves for defensive purposes, and can devote this new agency to attempts to smash weak points in the German line.

Italian Front May Be Scene  
Opinion as to the sectors offering the best opportunity for Allied assaults varies widely here. There is a substantial agreement, however, that the Italian front may in fact become the main theatre of war this year. Austro-German concentrations and possible offensives on that front also noted by the weekly war summary, may represent the recognition of this view by the German high command.

In any event, even though the Supreme Council might have decided to make the effort to break through in Italy, it is believed the first moves in the game would be played in France and Flanders. Drives with all the appearance of being the real offensives would undoubtedly accompany or precede the main thrust.

The pooled Allied reserves, under direction of the Supreme Council, would make possible a campaign of such nature, designed to keep the German command perplexed as to which assault could be delivered home. In that case, adequate German forces of selected troops would necessarily be held ready to support either line, and they must be held somewhere in Germany, with ready transportation available in either direction.

Question of Handling Reserve  
The theory of pooled general reserves under command of the Supreme Council has already appeared in the British press to some extent as the explanation of what has been said in Parliament.

The practical question of how such a grand reserve may be handled appeals to army officers as the most interesting question of the day. Mobilization of a new inter-Allied army of attack does not seem feasible, it is said. It is pointed out, however, that the report of Sir Douglas Haig on operations in 1917 shows that his army could be divided into two parts, so that he was compelled to take over an additional section of the French front, freeing a large French army for participation in the attack of 1918.

This suggests that a similar practice might be adopted for obtaining an army of attack on any front.

If the assault were to be made in Flanders the French or Belgian reserves could take over trenches now held by the British, except on the sector of operations. British troops thus released would be available for purposes of attack with their comrades in that sector.

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Hindenburg Opens The Publicity Drive

LONDON, March 19.—The heads of the German army have invited a number of neutral correspondents to be present at the German offensive on the Western front, the Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Copenhagen reports.

The correspondents, it is stated, will leave for the front on Wednesday.

## Say Wilson Won't Block Japan's Plan

Tokio Reports Morris Made Our Position on Siberia Clear

[By The Associated Press]  
SAN FRANCISCO, March 19.—The British and French ambassadors at Tokio, as representatives of the Entente Allies, have formally requested Japan to take all measures essential for the protection of Allied interests in Siberia, says a cable dispatch from Tokio to a Japanese newspaper here.

At the same time, the dispatch continues, the American Ambassador, Roland S. Morris, formally declared the United States did not oppose the dispatch of a Japanese expedition into Siberia.

Owing to the critical condition of the Siberian situation the Emperor has returned to Tokio from the Hayama Palace. Prince Yamagata, Marquis Matsugata, Saionji, Okuma and other elder statesmen have all been received by his majesty. Premier Terauchi and the rest of the Cabinet ministers, as well as the leaders of both the army and navy, have also been granted audiences.

German Prisoners In Siberia Win Bolsheviks' Battle

LONDON, March 19.—Two thousand named German prisoners enabled the Bolsheviks to defeat the non-Bolsheviks in the fight at Blagoveshchensk, capital of Amur Province, Siberia, last Tuesday, according to a semi-official statement issued in Tokio Sunday, and translated by Reuters.

A Tokio dispatch, dated Sunday, forwarded by the Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Peking, represents the plight of Japanese subjects in the districts of the Eastern Siberia as serious. Their lives are in jeopardy and a boycott has been declared against them, it is asserted, while those who are in the hands of the Bolsheviks are plundered or subjected to even worse treatment.

Three Billions Asked For Air Programme

Lack of an adequate financial appropriation is crippling the United States aero service and rendering impossible the development of an aviation programme such as is required for the proper prosecution of the war, according to a statement made yesterday by the executive committee of the Aero Club.

"We find we are doing only one-fifth of what we should do," the committee announced following a special meeting at the clubhouse, 297 Madison Avenue, yesterday. "The main reason is that there are no funds with which to do more. The government aeronautic organization is unable to go further, because it lacks funds."

The government's present aircraft building programme was made at a time when Italy was victorious and Russia still energetically fighting, the statement continued. The \$240,000,000 appropriation made by Congress for aircraft work, it pointed out, represented the "rock bottom cost" for the smallest plan that could be made to meet the situation successfully as it existed at that time.

"The Italian reverses and the Russian collapse," the statement proceeds, "created new situations to meet which we should have immediately tripled our aircraft programme."

American Observers Report First Line Trenches Abandoned

Bombs Dropped on Works Near Metz

Our Artillery Shells Towns Near Front, Using Gas and Explosives

[By The Associated Press]  
WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, March 18.—American artillery on the Toul front to-day bombarded towns within the enemy lines. On several occasions considerable numbers of gas shells were used. The gunners also dropped projectiles on German trenches. Some shells hit in the town of Essey and others in Montsec.

An American patrol between Renieres Wood and Jury Wood (between Seicheprey and Flirey) encountered an enemy patrol early this morning. For an hour and a half the American patrol tried to make some of the enemy prisoner, but without result, although a number of fights with pistols and rifles occurred as the Germans retired, jumping from tree to tree. American snipers made a number of lucky shots to-day and Germans were seen to fall.

American Wires Tapped Again  
The telephone wires within the American lines were tapped again during the night, not far from where the patrol encounter occurred. The enemy artillery fired a number of gas shells at our lines.

The weather last night and to-day was well suited for aerial work and much was accomplished. American anti-aircraft guns drove off at least six enemy airplanes, while others crossed the lines at such a height that they were out of range.

Last night airplanes from the rear of the American lines crossed over to the German zone. Soon after many explosions and flashes were heard and seen in the direction of Metz.

American planes discovered during the night that the Germans are strengthening their second line. It is known that the first line in many places virtually has been abandoned. It is believed that the accurate American artillery fire has had something to do with this.

Shatter Enemy Mine Throwers  
It is now permissible to announce that American artillery in the Lunenburg sector has located and blown up a battery of mine throwers, one of which a few days ago obtained a direct hit on a dugout in which were a number of American soldiers, most of them of Irish descent.

The battery had been causing a great deal of trouble for several days, and the Americans were determined to put it out of action. It was located after considerable trouble, and the artillery concentrated high explosives on it.

A patrol of twenty-four men, half Americans and half French, last night entered the German lines from an isolated portion of the sector, completed its mission of reconnaissance, bringing back the desired information. The patrol had a short skirmish, but obtained no prisoners.

Not Like Home, Say Irish  
Yesterday (St. Patrick's Day) Irishmen of a certain regiment serving in the Lunenburg sector held an appropriate celebration. The men entertained hopes that something would develop which would enable them to lay low or capture some Germans by way of celebration, but nothing out of the ordinary happened. Last year on St. Patrick's Day these men held their celebration in —, and yesterday the remark most frequently heard was something like this: "Well, this day last year I was strolling down Now I am strolling down the narrow way of duckboards, in the mud."

An extraordinary activity developed in the Chemin-de-Dames sector, where some troops from New England are in training. The enemy began a gas bombardment late Saturday night, and continued it until yesterday. A vigorous reply was made by both American and French batteries, which gave the Germans about four times as much as they sent over. Massachusetts troops bore the brunt of a portion of the bombardment. The enemy sent shells were fired yesterday from a sector in which the Americans are stationed, a large proportion of them being gas shells.

Americans Get War Crosses  
Citation of three more American soldiers, carrying with the French War Cross, was announced at American army headquarters to-day, while on the Lunenburg sector six officers, sergeants and two privates were receiving the War Cross at an impressive ceremony just back of the fighting line.

The men decorated near Lunenburg to-day were Colonel Douglas MacArthur, Lieutenant Colonel Matthew A. Tinley, Major William J. Donovan, Captain Thomas Handy, Lieutenant Arthur Cunningham, Detroit; Lieutenant William Moore, New York; Sergeant Daniel O'Connell, New York; Sergeant Carl Kahn, New York; Sergeant William Bailey, New York, and Private James Quickley, New York. All are in the French War Cross. The 8 in making a new unit in withstanding a German bombardment. Lieutenant